

Skull: basal length 21·6; basilar length 19·8; greatest breadth 13·8; nasals $10·4 \times 3·2$; interorbital breadth 4·3; breadth of brain-case on squamosals 11·4; interparietal $2·8 \times 8·9$; palate length from henselion 11·5; diastema 11·7; palatal foramina $4·5 \times 2$; length of upper molar series 3·7.

Additional measurements and averages are given by Allen and Chapman (*l. c.*).

Hab. Jalapa, Mexico.

Type B. M. no. 97. 9. 30. Original number 1059. Collected by Mr. F. M. Chapman, March 31, 1897.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

Land and Freshwater Mollusca of India, including South Arabia, Baluchistan, Afghanistan, Kashmir, Nepal, Burmah, Pegu, Tenasserim, Malay Peninsula, Ceylon, and other Islands of the Indian Ocean. Vol. II., Part VII. By Lieut.-Colonel H. H. GODWIN-AUSTEN, F.R.S., F.G.S., F.Z.S., &c.

VOLUME I. of this work, consisting of 266 pages and 62 plates, was commenced in 1882 and completed in 1888. The present Part VII. (the first of Vol. II.) was issued last October, and contains 45 pages of text accompanied by 7 plates.

As indicated by its title, this work is mainly devoted to the subject of Indian malacology, but occasionally we are startled by the sudden appearance of a page or two dealing with molluscs from very remote parts of the world. In the first volume, for example, the British *Geomalacus maculosus* is discussed, a new species of *Helicarion* from Australia, and a new *Diplommatina* from Trinidad, W.I., are described, and a new subgenus of *Helicarion* (*Africarion*) is founded for the reception of certain African forms. In the part before us a new subgenus of *Cyclophorus* (*Natalia* *) is described, for the reception of the well-known *C. Wuhlbergi* of South Africa. It is as well to call attention to this introduction of extraneous matter, so that writers engaged upon the fauna of Greenland, Timbuctoo, or any other part of the world may be on the alert.

About 17 of the 45 pages are reprints of the author's descriptions which have appeared in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' or are quotations from the works of other writers. It is very useful to have these descriptions reproduced, as they are accompanied by figures, not having been illustrated previously. The genera treated of are *Alyceus*, *Diplommatina* †, *Cyclophorus* (subgenera *Natalia* and *Cyclohelix*), *Otopoma*, and *Pupina*. Only two new species are described, and they belong to the last-named genus. The anatomical part of this work is very slight, being restricted to an account of the position of "the male organ" in the new subgenus *Natalia*

* Used by Gray in 1840 in Echinoderma.

† *D. concinna*, p. 15. This name was preoccupied by H. Adams twenty-five years ago.

and in *Cyclophorus crocatus*, and to "some details of the anatomy" of *Otopoma* contained in ten lines on p. 30. The radulae also of this genus and two species of *Tropidophora* are described. There are some slight inaccuracies in the nomenclature, which is scarcely up to date; for example, it has been pointed out in these 'Annals' as long ago as 1891 that the name *Cyclostoma* can no longer be used for the genus of operculated land-shells to which it has generally been applied, and therefore the family name "Cyclostomidae," which should be Cyclostomatidae, also becomes obsolete. *Cyclostoma elegans* is more than once erroneously referred to as the type of *Cyclostoma*, and mention is made (p. 34) of a viviparous *Bulimus* at Aden. Three writers at least within the last few years have pointed out that Scopoli did not originally apply this term to a land-shell, but to a freshwater form. There is also a mistake with regard to the authorship of the 'Catalogue of Phaneropneumona or Terrestrial Operculated Mollusca in the Collection of the British Museum,' to which attention should be directed. It is several times referred to as Gray's work, whereas, as stated in the preface, it was prepared by Dr. L. Pfeiffer. In speaking of the subdivision of the genus *Cyclophorus* ten so-called subgenera are enumerated. No mention, however, is made of *Crossopoma*, Crosse, *Ptychopoma*, Möllendorff, *Japonia*, Gould, *Aferulus*, Martens, *Ostodes*, Gould, and some other groups, so that we are left in ignorance as to the author's views respecting these sections. The statement with regard to the distribution of the *Pupinæ* (p. 37) is not accurate, as certain members of the group occur in Japan, Formosa, and as far eastward as the Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, and Fiji Islands.

The seven plates, drawn by the author, do not possess a highly artistic finish, but this is probably compensated by the accuracy of outline of the figures and the true indication of the sculpture. The drawings of the soft parts (plates lxvii. and lxviii.), although characteristic perhaps, do not exhibit the precision and clear definition usually furnished by the anatomist.

As a contribution to Indian malacology this work undoubtedly possesses a certain value which recommends its continuation; moreover, the author having lived and personally worked in the country, is in a position to speak with special authority upon the Indian fauna.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pierine Butterflies of the Genus Terias.

To the Editors of the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History.'

GENTLEMEN,—In my article on *Terias* I omitted to erase *T. hainana*, Moore (*suprà*, p. 63), as a synonym of *T. bethesba*, which it superficially resembles, though actually a form of *T. libythea*.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours &c.,

A. G. BUTLER.